

WAR NEEDS AND HOW YOU CAN HELP IN THE
PRODUCTION OF GUM NAVAL STORES

- 1) Why do we need gum turpentine and gum rosin in a war program?

Both turpentine and rosin are needed to replace commodities usually imported. Turpentine is used to make camphor, synthetic resins and as a paint and varnish thinner for tanks, ships and cantonments. Rosin is used to make soap, replacing imported oils for production of paper for shipping containers, for varnishes and coatings for tanks and for core binders for metal castings for ships and tanks.

- 2) How much gum turpentine and gum rosin do we need?

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that 450,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 1,500,000 barrels of gum rosin should be produced in 1942 for our own use and to supply our Allies.

- 3) How can I help in such a program?

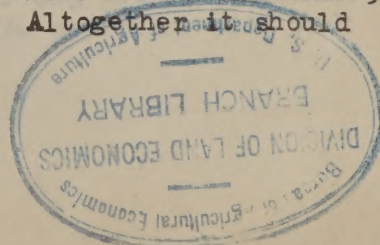
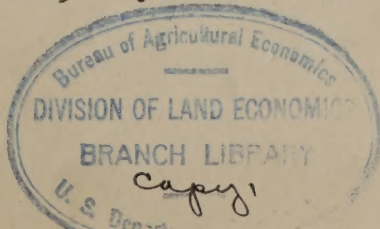
If you own 200 or more longleaf and slash pine trees 9 inches or larger in diameter at breast height, you can work them to produce crude gum from which the needed turpentine and rosin can be made.

- 4) Who can tell me how to do it?

You should see your County Agent, Forest Service representative, Farm Security loan man, Production Credit Association loan man, or AAA committee-man. They can tell you about the equipment you will need; where you can buy it; what practices you should follow to get benefit payments under the conservation program, and how you can sell your gum. In addition they will probably tell you that the first streak should be put on as early in February as possible; follow this with one streak each week between April and October; during June, July and August put on two streaks per week. This regularity in chipping with a sharp hack greatly increases yields.

- 5) How much of my time will it take?

This is a job which you should do with the people at present available on your farm. For 1000 faces it will take about one week in February to hang cups and put on the first streak. It should take no more than one full day's work per week for each chipping, which should begin about April 1. The cups should be emptied about 8 times during the season. This will take 5 or 6 days, or less than one day for each dipping. Altogether it should take only about 50 days to work 1000 faces.



6) What equipment will I need and what will be the cost?

To turpentine 1000 faces you will need the following:

Cups, 1100 at 4¢ each	\$44
(This includes 100 extra cups to allow for loss and damage)	
Gutters, aprons and nails	\$17
Dip barrels, 3	11
Dip buckets, 2	3
Dip paddles, 2 (these can be homemade)	
Scrape iron, 1	1
Broad axe, 1 (you probably have one now)	5
Gutter puller, 1	4
B/L hack, 2	3
Total	\$88
Hauling 18 bbls. of gum	14
Grand total	\$102

These costs are estimated on the basis of prices in January, 1942. Costs of equipment will be very small after the first year. If you can haul the gum yourself as you go to town for other things, you can save the \$14 hauling costs. If you have a neighbor who is working his trees, it may be possible for the two of you to use some of the same equipment and haul your gum together, and both of you can save money.

7) Where can I get this equipment?

See your County Agent, or the local Forest Service man. They can tell you the best place to get the equipment.

8) What money returns can I expect?

If you use good methods chipping your trees properly each week with a sharp hack, dipping regularly, and caring for your gum, you should get 18 barrels of crude gum for each 1000 faces worked and the sale of these 18 barrels should bring you approximately \$250. The cost of your equipment for this number of faces should be about \$88. During the first year you should clear about \$160 for 50 days' work. The second year you will have to buy little or no equipment and the return for your labor should be approximately \$225. This equipment, with care, should last 3 years. The present market price for gum is higher than the loan rate, but there is no assurance that this condition will continue.

9) What can I do with my gum?

You may sell your gum, you may obtain a loan on your gum, or you may arrange to have someone still your gum for a charge and then sell the turpentine and rosin or place it under a loan. For information on location of gum buyers most convenient to your farm and for terms of loan see your County Agent or one of the other men mentioned in the answer to Question 4. Should the market price of gum drop below the gum loan price, you may place your gum under the loan instead of selling it. The value of the loan as well as the market value of your gum is based upon the yield and grade of turpentine and rosin which your gum will make. If you produce an average quality gum, the loan value is about \$14 per barrel.

10) How is the Government helping the gum farmer?

The Government is making available to you the services of your County Extension Agent, Forest Service representative, Farm Security loan man, Production Credit Association loan man, and AAA committeeman, to advise you on best methods of production and on methods of disposal of your gum. In addition to this the Government is prepared to make loans for the purchase of necessary equipment, to make benefit payments for good turpentine practices, and to make loans on crude gum or on turpentine and rosin. The County Agent and Forest Service representative can give you good advice concerning your production and marketing problems. The Farm Security Administration and Farm Credit Administration loan men are available to help you obtain loans to get your equipment. If you wish to take advantage of the loan facilities, you must first comply with the few conditions required.

11) What Government payments will I receive?

If you file a work sheet before March 15 with the Forest Service Inspector, he will tell you how you can get at least 1-3/4 cents for each face less than 90 inches in height which you work on trees that are 9 inches or more in diameter, breast height.

12) How may I get a loan on my gum?

Application may be made to a representative of the American Turpentine Farmers Association through whom Commodity Credit Corporation loans are made on gum turpentine and gum rosin. These government loans are for your protection and guarantee that you will get a fair price for your product.

A circular library stamp with the text "Department of Agriculture" around the top edge, "Agricultural Economics" around the bottom edge, and "LAND ECONOMICS" in the center.